Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, April 29, 1818.

Volume 29.) *(Number 1456.*

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

1. IT having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Honorable the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that, from and after this date, all persons, not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally, or in writing at the office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying at the same time, their intended places of abode, during their stay at the presidency. And previously to their departure, they are expected in like manner to report to that officer, for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor.

2. It is to be understood that the above order is considered to be applicable to persons usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Island of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjah or Elephanta.

3. And Europeans of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the Islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

4. The only exception which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's troops, or of officers of the civil, or military establishments proceeding from station to station on duty, or known to the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil, or military authorities of the divisions, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5. For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given that a reward of ten Rupees, will be paid to any person, who shall take up, and bring into the nearest garrison, or to the magistrate of the division, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

6. Passports will be granted at Bombay, by the senior magistrate of police, in his absence, by the junior magistrate and at the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3D JUNE 1818.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL,
10TH APRIL 1818

The duty of seizeing and confining Europeans or Americans, passing through the British Territories without regular Passports, is to be executed by the Magistrate, and the Officers of Police in each Zillah, and by Commanding Officers of Outposts.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
WILLIAM NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10th *April* 1818.

CARD.

A Sum of money to the extent of Sicca Rupees five thousand being wanted for the repairs of the Ship SHAW ALLUM, for which Bills will be granted on NOUROJEE COWASJEE, at Calcutta at 30 Days, any person willing to send tenders to Captain DENHAM at FRAMJEE COWASJEE'S Office on Monday the 4th of May next ensuing, specifying the rate of Exchange per Bombay Rupee, will be duly attended to.

Bombay, 29th April, 1818.

IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale,

Seized by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of JOHN LECKIE, JOHN ROBERT REID, and JAMES SINDRY.

AGAINST

WALTER CLELAND, of Bombay Mariner

To be Sold, BY Public Auction,

IN THE MARINE YARD.

ON Saturday, the 9th day of May next, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon the one quarter share with the proportion of stores of the good Ship called the Bombay Castle, the property of the said Defendant and now lying in Bombay Harbour.

The Condition of sale will be made known at the time of sale

G. W. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
25th APRIL 1818.

Advertisement.

THE fast sailing Ship WINDSOR CASTLE 560 Tons Capt. THOMAS HAGGARD (late of the Honorable Company's Service) will sail for London on or before the 25th next month. The Ship has a regular Poop and excellent accommodations for passengers,

Apply to Captain HAGGARD or Mr. WRIGHT, Military Square.

Bombay, 29th April 1818.

Advertisement.

JUST LANDED
FROM THE
Windsor Castle,
INVESTMENT OF
Capt. HAGGARD & Mr. WRIGHT,
AT THE
GODOWN,
MEDOW'S STREET
UNDER MR. BECK'S HOUSE.

A FEW Hogsheds of excellent Pale Ale from the well known Brewery of Tickell's London, of the same quality & in every respect equal to Hodgson's at 55 Rupees per Hogshed.

Also a few dozen of Johnston's Patent Soda Water in round Pint & half Pint Glass Bottles at 6 Rupees per Doz. Pints and 4 Rupees half Pints.

Bombay, 29th April 1818.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE,

BY Messrs. JEHANGHIER and NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, at Capt. SCOTTS house in Military Square.

70 Boxes Cider contg. one doz. each.
2 Barrels Pork.
8 Barrels Beef.

All of excellent, quality apply as above.

Bombay, 29th April 1818.

Advertisement.

MESSRS. ANDERSON & Co. have lately received a few Copies of Turner's Tables improved and corrected for Lunar Observations; and which may be had on application at their office at 3 Rupees per Copy.

Bombay, 29th April 1818.

G. HIGGS.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he as received a Large lot of strong Arab Horses from Bussorah per Ship HASHMEY and Eliza,

Bombay, 29th April 1818.

For Liverpool

TO SAIL
ON OR ABOUT THE 16TH OF MAY
The fast sailing Ship

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, has good accomodation for four PASSENGERS, with Medical asistance.—For particulars enquire of Captain JOHNSON on board, or at Mr. STEWART'S OFFICE.

Sales by Auction

This day, Wednesday, the 29th Instant,
A SALE WILL BE HELD
AT
LOUGHLIN'S
AUCTION ROOMS,
AS USUAL

AND at 12 o'Clock, a Pair of Beautiful Bay Mares, will be sold without reserve, seven years Old each.—One is 14 Hands high and the other 14-2. Both are in Foal by a well-bred real Chesnut Arab Horse. They will be put up together or seperate as may be desired.

Bombay, 29th April, 1818.

જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરશે*

આજે તારીખ ૨૯ મી આપરેલ
લ બુધવારને દીને બપોરનાલી
લાંઉ કરીને વેચશે લાપ્લીનનાં
લીલાંઉ ખાનામાં જેમ હમેશે વે
ચેચ તેમ કલાક ૧૨ ને અમલે
વેચશે*એક જોડ ખુબશ્રરત શા
રી ઘોડીની* અને તે જરૂર વેચ
શે રાખશેનહી*અને તે બેકુ ઘો
ડીની ઉમર વરશ ૭ નીછે*અને
તે મધે એક ઘોડી ૧૪ મુઠની
ના બીજી ૧૪ મુઠને ૨ ઇચની
છે*અને એ બેકુ ઘોડીઓ ઘાલ
ણછે*અને તેઘાલ શારા અરબી
શારંગ ઘોડાથી રહેલોછ*
વાશને અગાર કોલ એક માંગશે
નો એક જુદી વેચશે*અને અગાર
જોડ માંગશેનો જોડ વેચશે*

તા૦ ૨૯ મી આપરેલ* ૧૮૧૮

Dhunjeeshaw Ruttunjee,
AND
Framjee Jeebajee
IN
Medow's Street
CLOSE TO
MESSRS. BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

RESPECTFULLY beg Leave to Inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, and the public that they have opened, a new Shop and exposed for sale, the Investment purchased per Ship Windsor Castle CAPTAIN T. HAGGARD and Mr. J. WRIGHT from London.

CONSISTING OF

Pale Ale in Hhds. from Hodgson.
Ditto Ditto in Bottle from Drane & Co.
Claret from Gledstanes and Co.
Port in Pint, Ditto,
Hock, Ditto,
Porter in Bottle from Nisbett.
Cyder from Charles Wright,
Brandy from R. H. Clark,
Wryght's Bitters.
Sherry in Bottle from R. H. Clark.
Hams and Pine Cheese,
Confectionary from Hoffman.
Quarter Cases of Pickles.
Tongues in Kegs, and Sheep's Tongues in Jars.
Salted Salmon in Jars.
Salted Herrings in Ditto.
Vinegar in Bottles and in Cask.
Quart Square Bottles, Anchovies.
Sauces of all Kinds.
Olives, Capers and Fresh Mustard in lb. Bottles and half lb. D itto.
Grocery,
Sir H. S. Milk Chocolate.
New Muscatel Raisins in Boxes.
New Currants in Jars, New Jordon Almonds in Cannister.
Imperial, Plums in Bottles.
Carraway Seeds in 1 lb. Cannisters
Coriander Seeds in 1 lb. Cannisters.
Best Pearl Barley in 9 lb Ditto.
Best Italian Macaroni & Vermicelli in Tin Boxes.
British Cottons as under.
Long Cloths, Jaconet, Sennas, Chintze, and Dimity of different kinds.
Quilting Dimity, Striped Check and Corded Muslins, and Striped Coloured Muslins &c. &c. &c.
Hats from Bicknell and Moore.
Stationary.
New Publications.
Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew,
Japan Tea Trays.
Tin Ware of Sorts.
Ribbons Ditto.
Gun Powder from Pigou, in Japan Cannisters.
Patent Shot from No. 1 to 8.
Hosiery.
Anchors, and Scales and Weights.

Bombay, 29th April 1818.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 29th April, 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH APRIL 1818.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following advertisement issued from the public Department.

Government Advertisement.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

1. It having been judged necessary, that a daily report should be made to the Right Honorable the Governor, of the names and descriptions of all European travellers, arriving at or departing from this presidency, either by sea or land, notice is hereby given, that from and after this date, all persons, not military, who will as usual report themselves to the Town Major, are expected immediately on their arrival at Bombay to report themselves, either personally, or in writing at the Office of the senior magistrate of the police within the fort, specifying at the same time, their intended places of abode, during their stay at the presidency. And previous to their departure they are expected in like manner to report to that officer for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor.

2. It is to be understood that the above order is considered to be applicable to person usually residing at Bombay, who may proceed occasionally to any place beyond the Islands of Bombay, Salsette, Caranjah or Elephanta.

3. And Europeans of whatever rank, description, or country, who shall be discovered passing through the territories under this presidency, beyond the Islands above mentioned, without being furnished with a regular passport, will be taken into custody, and confined until the pleasure of government shall be known.

4. The only exception which the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, has been pleased to make to the foregoing resolution, is in favor of officers commanding parties of His Majesty's or the Honorable Company's troops or of officers of the civil, or military establishments proceeding from station to station on duty, or known to the magistrates, collectors, or senior civil, or military authorities of the divisions, to be in the actual employ of Government.

5. For the more strict execution of this order, notice is hereby further given, that a reward of ten Rupees, will be paid to any person, who shall take up, and bring into the nearest garrison, or the magistrate of the division, any European deserter, or vagrant of any description.

6. Passports will be granted at Bombay, by the senior magistrate of police, or in his absence, by the junior magistrates, and at the outstations, by the magistrates, collectors or senior civil or military authorities there residing.

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(Signed) W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3D JUNE, 1814.

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10TH APRIL, 1818.

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By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM.
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
10TH APRIL, 1818.

Bombay Castle, 15th April, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Samuel Love as an acting assistant Surgeon on this establishment, until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known.

Bombay Castle, 16th April, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in future, disbursements on account of presents be supported by the oath of the officer by whom they are provided, before a competent authority, to the actual expenditure of the amount for the purpose therein stated, the charge being accompanied by a list of Persons to whom the presents were made.

Bombay Castle, 17th April, 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council deeming it but equitable that officers of Cavalry should be remunerated, in particular cases, for the loss of their regimental chargers, is pleased to resolve, that horses killed in action, or wounded so as to become unserviceable, or lost by forced marches, exceeding thirty miles or dying of epidemical distemper, shall be replaced at the expence of the Honorable Company or the rate of Rupees (550) five hundred and fifty per horse, on a certificate being produced from the Commanding Officer on the spot within two days after the casualty happens, that the accident evidently proceeded from one or other of the above causes.

In respect to the indemnification granted for a horse dying of an epidemical disease, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council desires it may be distinctly understood that compensation will not be admitted in such cases, unless it shall be clearly proved that the loss was occasioned by a distemper contracted from the horses of the Regiment to which the Officer soliciting indemnification belongs, and not originating with that horse alone.

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1818.

The Righ Honorable the Court of Directors having in their letter of the 2th of April, to the Government of Prince of Wales Island, allowed Assistant Surgeon B. C Henderson of this Establishment, employed under that Government, the option of returning with his rank to Bombay or relinquishing the situation at this presidency and continuing under that Government, and Mr. Henderson having preferred remaining permanently attached to the Medical Establishment of that settlement, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct his name to be struck off from the establishment of this presidency.

Bombay Castle, 22d April, 1818.

Lieutenant A. Mackinzie of the 2d Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to England for the recovery of his health, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation,

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant James Forest, Madras Native Infantry, from Mahidpoor.

Major General Sir Wm. G. Keir, K. M. T. from Guzerat.

Cornet Marriot, His Majesty 17th Dragoon Ditto.

Captain Wilson, S. A. C. General Ditto.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Mabert, 2d 27th Bengal Native Infantry, from Bengal.

Major K. Egan, 1st Marine Battalion 11th Regiment from Cutch.

Lieutenant H. C. Aimiel, 17th Light Dragoon, from Botoda.

Cornet, F. Hunter, 1st Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, from Wasoatah.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign H. Donnithorne, His Majesty 65th Regiment, to Deckan.

Captain J. Moor, C. S. Guzerat, to Northerd.

Captain Wilson, S. A. C. General, to Guzerat.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 22d Grab Snow Vunjarpussad Syrang Samjee, from Porebunder,

Ditto 25th Ship Hashmy, Captain S. Slason, from Bussorah.

Ship Eliza, Captain John Pringle, from Bussorah.

Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.

26th Ship Beverly, Commander John Gardner, from Boston.

Passengers.—per Vunjarpussad, 5 Natives.

Ditto ditto Hashmy, Mrs. Cowan, four Armenian, Lady's and three Children, 28 Horsekeepers, 16 Carpenters, 15 Native Passengers.

Passengers.—per Eliza, J. W. Bateman, Several Natives.

DEPARTURES.—25th Ship Grenada Free Trader, Captain A. Scott, to London.

His Majesty Sloop Challenger, P. H. Bridges Esq. Captain to Point de Galle.

American Ship Tartar, Commander Richard S. Rogers, to Boston.

27th The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Psyche, Lieutenant R. Reynold, to the Malabar Coast.

French Ship Bourbon, Commander Frederic Bornelot, to Bordeaux.

Ship Brampton Free Trader, Captain Wm. McKeller, to Liverpool.

Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Surat.

Passenger.—by Brampton, A. R. McKenzie Lieutenant 1st 2d Regiment.

Passengers.—by Bourbon, Mr. Sollice, John Dometique, Mr. David Vincent.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Oromocto, Captain Strickland, for London.
Ship Lang, Captain Clark, for Ditto.
Ship Grenada, Captain Scott, for Ditto.
Ship Dorothy, Captain Howard, for Ditto.
Ship Seaforth, Captain Crosby, for Ditto or Liverpool.
Ship Buckinghamshire, Captain Johnstone, for Liverpool.
Ship Bannerman, Captain Ross, for China,
Ship Sulemany, Captain Suxpitch for Ditto.
Ship Castlereagh, Captain Briggs, for Ditto.
Ship Ann, Captain Rid dock, for Ditto.
Ship Glenelg, Captain Cooper, for Ditto.
Ship Neptune, Captain Rogers, for Bengal.
Ship Hamedy, Capt. Cooper, for Bussorah.
Ship Shaw Allum, Captain Denham, for Ditto.

Portuguese.—Ship Carmo, Captain Lopes, for Macao.
Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, Captain Botelho, for Ditto.

French. Ship Franklin, Captain Thirot, for Bordeaux

American.—Ship Saco, Captain Beckford, for Boston.
Ship Tea Plant, Captain Scott, for New York.
Ship Atlas, Captain Gordon, for Boston.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—March 16, *Ship Ruscoe*, J. Bean, from Liverpool 12th Oct.

American brig *Lascar*, S. Knowles, from Boston 5th Nov.

17, *Ship Friendship*, W. Black, from the Isle of France 29th Jan.

Spanish brig *Galgo*, D. V. Arrieta, from Manilla 16 January.

American Ship *Wallace* J. L. Lee from Salem 8th Nov.

18th, Ship *General Brown*, J. Kilpatrick from Covelong.

Brig *Vestal*, W. Skitter from Acheen.

French ship *Le Saint Louis* J. R. Boissel, from Havre de Grace and the Isle of France

19, Ship *Canada*, W. Grant, from Batavia 9th Feb.

20, Brig *Dotterell*, T. Redden, from Trincomalee,

21, Ship *Ganges*, W. H. Merriman, from England 28th May, Madeira, Cape of Good Hope and Madras.

Ship *Almorah*, W., McKissock, from Batavia 8th February.

Brig *Dragon*, T. Brady, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.]—March 18, *ship Po*, T. H. Higgins, for Madras, Trincomalee and Bombay.

16, Cutter *Hourah*, B. Herring, for Penang.

21, Ship *Sappho*, W. Grice, for London.

21, *Metcalfe*, T. Havard, for ditto.

MADRAS.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
MADRAS,—March 31, 1818.
ARRIVALS.

ARRIVALS.—March 20th, Brig Prosper, Captain B. S. Vaz Pearl, from Trincomallie 13th March.—22d, Ship Mary Ann, Captain J. R. Arbuthnot, from Calcutta 3d March, Passengers, Mrs. Ogilvie, Le Conte sous Compace de la Marince, Captain Ogilvic, 24th N. I. Lieutenant Ralfe, R. N. Lieut. Campbell, 5th Regt. N. I. Mr. Carnot, and Mr. Johnston.—23d, Brig Lion, Captain Garnett, from Calcutta 20th Jan. Passengers, Mr. R. G. Betham, Mr. and Mrs. Richards and four Children, Mr. M. Robinson.

25th, Ship Ahmoody, Captain Richard Burrel, from Calcutta 4th March, Passengers, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Taylor and two Children, Mr. R. D. Baboom, Captain Ireland, of the Ship Ken[illegible] Lieutenant Taylor, Cunot De Sparce, French Lieutenant for Bombay.—Brig Frances Anne, Captain F. Pelley, from Calcutta, 1st February, Sandheads 6th February, and Masulipatam 12th March.—30th, His Majesty's Sloop Bacchus, from Trincomalie left 28th March.

DEPARTURES.

March 22d, H. C. Ship Union, Captain J. E. Johnson, for Ceylon and London.—24th, Brig Prosper, Captain B. S. Vaz Pearl, for Masulipatam, Passengers, Mrs. Paske; Mr. Paske, Civil Service,—26th, Ship Four Sisters, Captain J. Daniels, for Bengal, Passengers, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Cadell, and five Children, Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. Sealy, Mr. Barlow, Free Merchant, Doctor Macdonald, Lieutenant and Adjutant Sealy and family.—do. Brig Madras Packet, Captain Parkins, for Penang, Malacca and Manilla, Passengers, Lieutenant James Lowe, 25th Regiment N I. and Mr. Robert Dyufreville, Merchant.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—April, 22d, By the Rev. N. Wade, John Donaldson, Batchelor, Seaman H. M. Brig Challenger, to Jane Goodall.

On Tuesday the 28th of April Captain Dawson, of the 1st Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry, Son of the late J. Dawson Esq. Mossley Hill, near Liverpool to Catharine Jane, eldest daughter of H. Browne Esq. of Bombay, Solicitor.

BIRTH.—On Tuesday morning the 28th Instant, the Lady of Capt. Richard Morgan, of the Bombay, Marine of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—At Sindws, on the 23d February, Lieutenant H. O. Butts of the Madras European Regiment—"This excellent young man suffered for many months from fever and the Liver Camplaint, till quite debilitated and unable longer to bear up against the fatigues of marching. His amisble disposition, and good qualities, secured to him the respect and regard of all his brother Officers.

At Mahidpoor, on the 9th January, of the wound he received in the battle of the 21st Dec. 1817, and in the 24 year of his age, Lieutenant John Gibbings, 18th Regt. N. I. and Assissant Survey Branch, Quarter Master General's Department.

In the Field Hospital, Mahidpoor, on the 19th January, of the wound he received in the battle vicinity of that place, Lieutenant Glen, of the Rifle Corps. The mild and amiable disposition of this young man endeared him to every one with whom he was acquainted, and his death will be much and deservedly lamented.

And fame will tell, all those who fell;
And nobly died, for Britain's good"

In Camp on the 27th February, at the attack on Fort Talnier, Serjeant Major John Lautence of the Rocket Troop Horse Artillery, His good qualifications, mild and unassuming disposition brought him, at an early period of his military career to the favourable notice of his superiors, and endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. This promising young man was killed by a ball from a matchlock in the 27th years of his age, and will long be lamented by his brother Soldiers.

EUROPE.

MARRIED.

On 20th November, at St. Helen's Church, Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Stockport, to Susanna, only daughter of the late Samuel Burton, Esq. of Bishopsgate-street.

At St. James's Church, on the 4th November, Capt. Pakenham, R. N. to Caroline, third daughter of Admiral Sir Home Popham.

At Mortlake, on the 17th November, Robert Parry Nisbet, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Clara Amelia, only daughter of the late Major Thomas Harriott of West-hall, in the county of Surry.

On the 3d of November at Hornsey Church, after an interesting courtship of nearly 4 years, Albert Gooch, of Red Lion Street, Watchmaker, aged 25, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Richard Cooke, attorney, aged 55, the happy bride was attended to the altar by her youngest daughter, a blooming lass of 25.

Sept. 29, Wm. Lynch, Esq. Morden Hall, Surrey to Margaret, second daughter of Lewis Innes, Esq. of Balogie Aberdeenshire.

Oct. 2, at St. George's Bloomsbury the Rev. Frederick Leicester, Fellow of Christ's Church Colege Cambridge, to Margaret Maria, second dauehter of John Ferard, Esq. of Highbury.

Oct. 2, at Michael's, Foxteth Park, the Rev. W. R. Lyall, to Catharine, daughter of the late Dr. Brendreth, of Liverpool.

Oct. 2, at Streatham, Philip Prince, Esq. of his Majesty's Customs, to Mary elder daughter, and Thomas Trenham Irish, Esq. surgeon, of Stamford street, to Anne, younger daughter, of Edward Cowling, Esq. of Bedford House.

Oct. 4, James Gordon Duff, Esq. of the Island of Madeira, and of Brunswick square, London, to Frances, second daughter of Jas. Wilkinson, Esq. of Tavistock-square.

Oct. 4, at Lee, in Kent, John Parrott, jun. Esq. of Tooting, in Surrey, to Adriana, eldest daughter of Benj. Oakley, Esq. of Tavistock place Tavistock-square.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th of November in York-place, Portman square, the Lady of Peter MacEvoy, Esq. of a daughter.

At Putney, on 18th November Mrs. Shillits, of a daughter.

On the night of the 18th. of November in Great Ormond Street, the Lady of Lieutenant Col. Charles Stoner, of a son.

On the 14th November, at Kensington, the Lady of Captain Spence, R. N. of a daughter.

Sept. 25, at Colebree Glocestershire, the Lady of Henry Elwes Esq. of a dauther.

DEATHS.

On the 18th of November, at Belle Vue, near Halesawen, Salop, Hannah Maria, wife of James Male Esq.

At Gibraltar, on the 29th Oct. George Bell, youngest son of the late James Bell, of the Coventry-street in the 21st. year of this age.

On the 13th of November, after a severe illness of 14 months Mary Ann Lane, eldest daughter of Mr. James Asperne, bookseller of Cornhill.

At Deptford, of an inflamatory fever, on the 3d of November, Laurence Dundas Bruce, Midshipman on board his Majesty's Ship Glasgow, fourth son of the late Alexander Bruce, Esq. of Kennet.

On the 4th November, at Cheltenham, Mr. C. I. Mardyn husband of Mrs. Mardyn, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

On Tuesday the 11th November, at Taplow, Louisa Catherine, second daughter of the late Abraham Roberts, Esq. of lower Grosvenor-street.

On Monday the 10th November, at his house in Harley-street, Thomas Fotherhill, Esq.

On the 8th of November, at Boughton hall, near Maidstone, after a few days illness. much and deservedly regretted, Clement Archer, Esq. late lieutenant Col. in the 16th or Queen's light dragoons.

Sept 26, at Ipswich, John Roper, Esq.

Sept. 26, at Lichfield, aged 72, Thomas Hinckley, Esq.

Sept. 26, at Maida hall, aged 18, Louisa, only daughter of John Hutchins, Esq. of St. James street.

Sept. 28, at Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 56 Miss Cooper.

Sept. 29, at his sister's, Mrs. Blair's house, at Fulham, Thomas Johnson, Esq. aged 73.

Oct. 2, Thornton-tow Greenwich, aged 95 Sarah the wife of Thomas Moses, Esq.

Oct. 4, at Brighton, Thos. Walker, Esq. late of London banker.

Oct. 4, suddenly, Thomas Morieot, Esq. aged 60, Deputy of the Ward of Broad-street, and for near 30 years annactive member of the Corporation of London. He was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst at a friends's house.

Lately, at an advanced age, ——— Webb, Esq. Master of the Grammar School at Sutton Coldfield. Werwickshire, father of the Rev. Dr. Webb, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Lately, at Walworth, Lady Turner,, relict of Sir Barnard Turner, and sister of Admiral Swiney.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. Nov. 15.

The names of those who were nominated for Sheriffs by the Lords of the Council, at the Exchequer, on the morrow of St. Martin, in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of King George the Third, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Bedfordshire—The Hon. Samuel Ongley, of Sundy; John Jedley, of Eaton Bizy, Esq.; John Campbell, of Blunham, Esq.

Berkshire—Robert Palmer, of Holme Park, Esq.; Sir Samuel Young, of Formosa-place, Bart.; John Sawyer, of Heywood-lodge, Esq.

Buckinghamshire—George Hassell, of Cholesbury, Esq. John Grubb, of Horseuden, Esq.; Sir George Nugent, of Westrope-house, Bart.

Cambridgeshire and *Huntingdonshire*—Samuel Pepys Cock-rell, of Woollery, Esq.; Vere Warner Hussey, of Wood Walton Esq.; Thomas George Apreece, of Washingley, Esq.

Cheshire—John Smith Barry, of Marbury, Esq.; Henry Hervey Aston, of Aston, Esq.; William Fox, of Lymm, Esq.

Cumberland—Milham Hartley, of Rose-hill, Esq.; Humphrey Shenhouse, of Netherhall Thomas Salkeld, of Carlisle, Esq.

Derbyshire—John Charles Girardot, of Allestree, Esq.; John Toplis, of Wirksworth Esq.; Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, Esq.

Devonshire—Sir James Hamlyn Williams of Covelly.; Burt, Sir William Pole, of Shute Bart.; Lewis Willian Back, of Dadden, Esq.

Dorsetshire—Joseph Hardy, of Charminster, Esq.; George Purling, of Bradford, Esq.; John Disney, of Corscombe, Esq.

Essex—John Theophilus Daubez, of Layton, Esq.; Sir Thomas Neave, of Dagnam Bart.; John Wilks, of Wendon Lofts, Esq.

Gloucestershire—William Fitzhardinge Berkeley, Castle, Esq.; David Ricardo, of Gatcomb-park, Esq.; William Miller, of Ozleworth, Esq.

Herefordshire—William Clerke Hayton, of Moreton-court, Esq.; John Williams of Willcroft, Esq.; Dansey Richard Dansey, of Easton Esq.

Hertfordshire—George Palmer, of Much Hadham, Esq.; Samuel Unwin Heathcote, of Shephall Bury, Esq.; Samuel Robert Gaussen, of Brookmans, Esq.

Kent—The Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington-place; William Henry Baldock, of Petham, Esq.; Thomas Papillon, of Acrise, Esq.

Leicestershire—Sir George Robinson, of Shetton, Bart.; Sir Charles, Palmer of Wanlip, Bart.; Thomas Sansome, of Hinkley, Esq.

Lincolnshire—Charles Chaplin, of Blankney, Esq.; Peregrine Massingberd, of Gunby-park, Esq.; John Charles Lucas Calcroft, of Ancaster, Esq.

Monmouthshire—Andrew Edwards Butler, of Caerleon, Esq.; John Bowsher, of Chepstow, Esq.; Nathaniel Wells, of Piercefield, Esq.

Norfolk—Nicholas Ridley Colborne, of West Harling, Esq.; Edward Lombe, of Great Melton, Esq.; Sir Thomas Preston, of Beeston, Bart.

Northamptonshire—John Booth, of Glendon, Esq.; Sir John Henry Palmer, of Carlton Curlieu, Esq.; Thomas Philips Manuel, of Thorpe Malzor, Esq.

Northumberland—William Ord, of Nunney, Kirk, Esq.; Calverley Bewicke, of Close-house Esq.; Robert Launcelot Allgood, of Nunwick, Esq.

Nottinghamshire—Henry Galley Knight, of Langold, Esq.; Heury Walker, of Bligh, Esq.; Sir Robert Clifton, of Clifton, Bart.

Oxfordshire—Philip Lybbe Powys, of Hardwick, Esq.; Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, of Chadlington, Bart; William Vandesstegin, of Caversham, Esq.

Rutlandshire—Robert Peach, of Lyddington, Esq.; William Lawrence, of Preston, Esq.; James Tiptaft, of Braunston, Esq.

Shropshire—Edward William Smythe Owen, of Condoverpark, Esq.; Thomas Botfield, of Hopton-court, Esq.; Richard Heber, of Hodnetts, Esq.

Somersetshire—John Evered, of Hill, Esq.; William Speke, of Ashill, Esq.; Sir Charles Warwick Bamfylde, of Hardington-park, Bart.

Staffordshire—Edward Trafford Nicholls, of Swithamlypark, Esq.; Moreton Walhouse, of Hatherton, Esq.; Jesse Watts Russell, of Ham, Esq.

County of Southampton—Richard Goodlad, of Hill-place, Esq.; Paulet St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield, Esq.; William Greenwood, of Hinton Ampner, Esq.

Suffolk—Charles Berners, of Woolverstone, Esq.; William Crawfurd, of Haughley-park, Esq.; Richard Newton, of Elden, Esq.

Surrey—Henry Peters, of Betchworth-castle, Esq.; William Speer, of Thames Ditton, Esq. Hntches Trower, of Unstedwood, Esq.

Sussex—John King, of Loxwood, Esq.; John Wood, of Chestham, Esq.; William John Campion, of Hurst Perpoint, Esq.

Warwickshire—Robert Viner, of Enthrop, Esq., John Fardley Wilmot, of Birkswall, Esq.; Abraham Spooner Lillingstone, of Elmdon, Esq.

Wiltshire—Alexander Powell, of Hurdcott-house, Esq.; John Long, of Monkton Farleigh, Esq.; Ambrose Goddard, of Swindon, Esq.

Worcestershire—Samuel Wall, of Worcester, Esq.; John Jeffreys, of Blakebrook, Esq.; Edmund Meysey Wigley, of Shakenhurst, Esq.

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Yorkshire—Sir William Ingilby, of Ripley, Bart.; John Yorke, of Richmond, Esq.; William Wrightson, of Cusworth, Esq.

PRINCE OF WALES's COUNCIL, Nov. 12, 1817.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The names of those who were nominated for Sheriffs by the Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at his Royal Highness's Council-Chamber, Somerset-place, on Wednesday the twelfth day of November, in the fifty-eight year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen:

Francis Hearle Rodd, of Trebartha-hall, Esq.; Sir Joseph Copley, of Bake, Bart; Joseph Sawle Sawle, of Penrice, Esq.

The names of the several persons nominated by the Chief Justice of the respective Circuits in Wales, as proper persons to serve the Office of Sheriff for the ensuing year, for the respective Counties following:

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthen—Lewis Price Jones, of Clannyranen, Esq.;
David Williams, of Henllys, Esq.; David Heron Pugh, of Greenhill, Esq.

Pembroke—John Bynon, of Treverne, Esq. Robert Bateman Priest, of Haverfordwest, Esq.; Robert Acraland, of Boulston, Esq.

Cardigan—John Palmer, Chichester, of Lanbadarn-fawr, Esq.;
Thomas Hugh Jones, of Noyadd, Esq.; John Jones, of Derry Ormoud, Esq.

Glamorgan—John Jones, of St. Helen's, Esq.; Lewis Weston Dillwyn, of Penllergare, Esq.; Richard Fowler Richards, of Lantrissent, Esq.

Brecon—John Wilkins, of Cue, Esq.; Fowler Price, of Twyny Coed, Esq.; Edward Jones, of Battle, Esq.

Radnor—David Griffiths, of Llangunllo, Esq.; Frederick Jones, of Disserth, Esq.; Hugh Stephens, of Cascob, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Merioneth—John Edwards, of Twyny Coed, Esq.
William Ormsby Gore, of Glyun, Esq.; Edward Lloyd, of Rhagatt, Esq.

Carnarvon—Thomas Jones, of Bryntirion, Esq.; Evan Jones, of Gellwig, Esq.; Robert Roberts, of Garn, Esq.

Anglesey—Johne Price, of Cadnant, Esq.; James Greenfield, of Ryddgaer, Esq.; Owen Pudand Meyrick, of Bod rgan, Esq.

Montgomery—David Pugh, of Llanerdydol, Esq.; John Edwards, of Machynlleth, Esq.; Thomas Griffiths Lloyd, of Trowscoed, Esq.

Denbigh—Edward Lloyd, of Berth, Esq.; Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, of Gwyrch, Esq.; Edward Corbett, of Lioran, Esq.

Flint—John Wynn Eaton, of Leeswood, Esq.; George Watkins Kenrick, of Mertyn, Esq. Ralph Richardson, of Kinsale, Esq.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1818.

The fortress of Dewghur surrendered on the morning of the 8th Instant, to the detachment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Imlach, which completed the conquest of the Province of Salsee, Dewghur, commands a very fine harbour and vessels of 600 Tons may ride with safety within it all the monsoon, The river is navigable a longway up and there is a high road to the Ghauts. It appears on the whole to be a most important acquisition.

We observe that the Schooner Brothers, Capt. Gordon, has again proceeded on her second perilous voyage to Ochotsk, we say perilous, because we are well acquainted with the nature of the navigation, and know that they were extremely fortunate in their former voyage; for in the height of the S. W. Monsoon it is known that North & N. E. winds prevail and often blow with the greatest violence between Formosa and Luconia, we wish them, however, success in their undertaking, & hope that fortune will smile on their endeavours.

Eight or ten persons suffered death at Lisbon, in October for a conspiracy against the Government, as many were condemned to banishment, among the latter are Baron Eben; the new Government was to have taken the name of the Regenerating Council.

Much discussion seems to have taken place about the treatment of the Princess Charlotte, we cannot, however bring ourselves to suppose that there was any thing radically improper, Doctors we all know, will and do differ, and such opportunity for criticism does not often occur.

Another American Ship, the Beverly, from Boston, 16th December, anchored in our Harbour on Sunday, we understand she spoke with the Busiris, Free-Trader, from London, bound to Bengal, off the Cape of Good Hope.

[redacted]

The kindness of a friend, has supplied us with a file of American papers down to the 16th of December, they contain no article of European intelligence of a later date, than those we are already in possession of.

A commercial intercourse with the Sublime porte and a mission to Constantinople were among the topics of conversation in America. Cotton was at 31½ cents per lb. in the middle of November, and might have been shipped for any part of Europe at 1d per lb.

Another distressing fire had broken out at St. John's Newfoundland, on the 21st of November, which did a great deal of damage.

Much discussion had taken place about Amelia Island.

Mr. Incledon was displaying his vocal powers to crowded audiences at Philadelphia.

Two or three of the States had prayed for the repeal of the bill for the emancipation of Slaves.

The celebrated Dr. Trumbull of Connecticut, now in the 80 year of his age has completed his second volume of the history of that state.

We observe that a horticultural society has been established in Bengal, & can only regret that something of the kind is not set on foot at this Presidency, the fact is now verified that Grapes, Peaches, Strawberries, and all the plants of the Brassica tribe flourish when planted in proper situations, the gardeners are docile, and fond of receiving instruction, and only want the hand of science, to make our little Island a complete garden.

Our files of Bengal papers are by no means complete our latest one is of the 18th. March and the Madras ones down to the 31st.

The Lang Capt. Clark is the next ship under dispatch for Europe we are authorised to say that she will sail on Sunday next the 3d, of May letters will be received at Framjee Cowajee's office the whole of Saturday.

Extract of a Letter from Camp in sight of Rhygur 22d April.

On the 14th Instant we marched from Pallee, where the Force had halted nearly a month for the heavy train of Artillery and Park which had to move from the Fort of Koary back again to descend the Bore Ghaut, the Infantry having descended the Jamboolparra pass which at present is most difficult of access. Since the 14th we have marched through a most beautiful country scattered with very neat & pretty villages, tho' sometimes not such good water as we could wish, the country not abounding in fine Tanks of Water such as is found in Guzerat. On the March of the 17th we had to dislodge on our route the enemy from the heights which commanded the pass approaching two Forts we had to take by names Tulluh and Gossulruh. The man who was employed to defend this pass judiciously formed three strong stockades consisting of two Rocket Batteries, and the main Stockade having in it two four Pounders. These however were soon carried by our advance Guard consisting of His Majesty 89th Light Company, the Grenadiers and Light Campany of the 1st 5th Regiment. * The orders issued on that day will describe the satisfaction Colonel Prother evinced by this steady attack and which was so admirably formed by Captain Rose of His Majesty 89th. Early next morning the same party advanced under Colonel Prother to the attack of Tulluh a small Fort about seven miles from the Stockades near Indapoor where the Line halted, but when the Detachment arrived before the Fort the inhabitants of the Pettah informed us the Fort was abandoned which was unwelcome news. At 11 A M a party of forty Rank and File were sent under Lieutenant Bellassis with twenty Auxiliary Horse to Gossulruh and Lieutenant Declezeau to take possession of the place. The small party marched and when within Gunshot of the place Lieutenant Bellassis having observed there were men in the Fort instantly formed his party into two sections, one he ordered to the left under Lieutenant Declezeau, whilst he proceeded on the right. This had no sooner been accomplished when the enemy opened a well directed fire until the parties got so close under the walls that their Guns were rendered useless. From this station a note was written to the Lieutenant Colonel requesting a reinforcement to invest the place properly, however at ½ past 2 A. M. a villager gave intimation that the enemy were escaping, on which the Guicawar Horse were sent in pursuit and the party at once rushed up into the Fort. The approach of the Lieutenant Colonel no doubt struck terror into their souls which made them reflect that it was to serve a man whose conduct to the English nation could not be easily forgiven by a British Soldiery. The Fort of Gossulruh is in the form of a Sugar Loaf well defended by two nines, two sixes, two fours and several smaller Guns and which they fired during the day. We are now close on Ryeghur it looks far larger from where we are encamped than any Fort we have hither to seen, We hope shortly to give as good an account of it as we have done of the eighteen Forts Colonel Prother has called to order.

We copy this from our Brother Editor of the Bombay Courier.

We have great satisfaction in publishing the following details of the operations of the force under Major General Munro, with which we have been just favored.

On the 12th February, the force under the command of Brigadier General Munro, consisting of a detachment of the 5th Light Cavalry, Captain Goston, the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, Major Newall, the 2d Battalion Pioneers, Capt. Smithwaite, Battering train and detachment of Artillery Lieutenants Lewis and Dickenson, and half Battalion of His Highness the Mysore Rajah's troops, arrived at Badaumy, and the Killehdar refusing to give up the fort, operations were immediately commenced for taking the place.

On the morning of the 13th an advance post of the enemy's was taken by the flank companies of the 4th Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Moore.

On the evening of the 15th, the breaching battery opened; at 9 o'clock at night, 2 squadrons of His Majesty's 22d Light Dragoons, commanded by Major Broome reached camp, after a march of 40 miles; and on the 17th, the 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, commanded by Major Smith, arrived in Camp from General Long's army on the South Bank of the Toombudra River. The breach having been reported practicable, orders were given for storming the place next morning at 4 o'clock, the 18th; and at ½ before 5 o'clock, the party, consisting of the flank companies of the 4th and 9th regiments, volunteers of His Majesty's 22d dragoons, and the 2d battalion pioneers with the ladders, moved to the breach; on reaching the ditch the enemy became alarmed and in a very few minutes the whole party were in the fort, driving the enemy before them. The whole of the 4th regiment were ordered into the fort to the support of the storming party, and shortly after their arrival, day dawned, and the enemy in the upper forts finding us in possession of the whole of the lower fort surrendered. Our loss was trifling, 1 serjeant of Artillery and one men of His Majesty's 22d dragoons killed; 2 Europeans and 6 matrosses wounded. The enemy left 15 killed at the breach, and several wounded; their loss during the siege is estimated at 60 men. The following orders were published.

* Col. Prother's order was *inserted in our last Gazette.*

DETACHMENT ORDERS BY MAJ. NEWALL,

18th February, 1818.

Major Newall request Captain Rose to accept of his best thanks for the gallant and officer-like manner in which he led the advance of the storming party into the fort of Badaumy this morning; and the greatest praise is due to Lieutenants Moore, Watson and Robertson, the volunteers of His Majesty's 22d Light dragoons, the flank companies of the 4th and 9th regiments for their gallant zeal and steady conduct in this attack, which was crowned with the success which steady troops led by brave officers must always command.

Lieutenant Nelthropp with the advance of pioneers have well supported the character of their corps, by the steady manner in which they advanced at the head of the storming party with the scaling ladders, and by their cool conduct in placing them in the breach.

DIVISION ORDERS BY BRIGADIER GENERAL MUNRO.

Camp at Badaumy, 19th Feb. 1818.

Brigadier General Munro has great satisfaction in thanking Captain Rose for the very gallant manner in which he led the advance of the storming party, without firing, over the breach into the lower fort of Badaumy yesterday morning. His best thanks are also due to Lieutenants Moore, Watson and Robertson, for the cool and spirited style in which they led their companies to the assault; to the volunteers of His Majesty's 22d dragoons for so nobly supporting the character of British soldiers; to the flank companies of the 2d battalion 4th regiment, and 2d battalion 9th regiment, for the discipline and courage they displayed in the attack; and to Lieutenant Nelthropp for the cool and steady way in which he advanced with his party of Pioneers and placed the ladders on the breach.

Major Newall's whole conduct in the direction of the storming party merits the highest praise; the judgment with which he supported it, and the ardour with which he pushed the attack to the walls of the upper forts contributed greatly to hasten their surrender, as no time was given to the enemy to recover from their panic.

The commanding officer returns his warmest thanks to Lieut. Lewis for the excellent firing from the breaching battery, and to Lieut. Dickenson for the style in which he kept down the enemy's fire and disabled several of their guns from the hill, and to both of these officers and their men for the soldier-like perseverance with which they have gone through their laborious duties without relief; to Captain Smithwaite for joining the storming party notwithstanding severe indisposition, and to the whole Corps of Pioneers, for their arduous exertions during the siege.

DOMESTIC ANECDOTE.

Those who have read Vaillant, will recollect his story of the Boor at the Cape of Good Hope, who always called out for Red Wine, though it was well known, he had none but the worst of white, we have a similar instance of this folly in our own Island, in one of the lanes that turn down from the Parrel road lives a Banian, who goes regularly every day to town about 10, o'clock, and tells his servant, as regularly, to put the Bay horse in the Buggy though the only one he possess is as sorry pied a jade as ever was seen, if perchance any persons approach at the time, of more than ordinary pretension the order for the Bay horse, is given with peculiar emphasis and the servant replies, that he was used yesterday, or has slipt a shoe, or some other sufficient excuse.

Madras.

We have accounts from Ceylon of the 14th Instant—On the 5th, the Rebels collected round Captain Raper's detachment, between Wattapologa and Atgalle: and, relying on their superior numbers, ventured to attack him—They were, however, repulsed with the loss of 12 men.

(To be Continued after the Poetry.)

Poetry.

LINES ON THE EMBALMING OF THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

Hark! that deep bell's sepulchral tone,
Which only speaks of PRINCESS dead,
Bids list'ning, anxious crowds bemoan
Their hope, their pride, for ever fled!

It tells of youth's untimely blight!
Of virtues, form'd a realm to save!
For ever lost in death's dark night,
With all the *patriot* hopes they gave;

And was there aught of *added* woe
To wound the Royal Husband's breast,
Who saw Death's shadows veil the brow,
His lip of love so oft had prest?

Yes—PAGAN rites in CHRISTIAN land
His soul with *added* anguish moved;
For strangers, though with *licen'd* hand,
Profane the sacred form he loved!

The *meanest* hind by sorrow bow'd
Who kneels the *humblest* bier beside,
At once the form he loved may shroud,
And e'en from Pity's glances hide.

And must the ROYAL DEAD alone
Distinctions that *degrade*, possess?
Must England still such customs own
As Feeling's nicest sense oppress?

No more let Heathen Customs tear
A Christian Husband's heart in twain!
Nor, slumbering on her honour'd bier,
A Christian PRINCESS' form profane!

Bid funeral robe of costly gold
Or Hope and Heaven's own beaming blue
With proud distinction *still* enfold
Those forms which Sovereign splendours knew,

But be that robe in *future* closed
O'er limbs which *sacred rest* have known;
To *mourning love* alone exposed,
And touch'd by Love's fond grasp alone,

PRINCESS! most lov'd where *known* the most,
With thee our brightest prospects close—
A people's joy, a nation's boasts,
Will in thy early grave repose!

Blest was thy life!—Oh! soothing thought!
Beyond a ROYAL Charter blest!
He who thy heart Love's lesson taught
Became the partner of thy breast.

Blest was thy *lot*, for wedded bliss,
Earth's sweetest meed, to thee was given;
And, the sole gift surpassing this
We trust is thine the BLISS of HEAVEN.

(Continued from the third Page.)

killed—Captain Raper had but 2 Privates wounded.

It also appears that Colonel Hook was attacked at Panella, on the 6th instant, and that the attack had not ceased when the last accounts came away—Reinforcements were dispatched from Gonagamme to his relief, and it was expected "they would arrive in the rear of the assailants on the 7th."

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the following article, which is copied from the Calcutta Mirror of the 11th instant—We congratulate the friends of the Scotch ecclesiastical establishment on the introduction of instrumental Mnsic into their National Church; it will, we imagine, render the beautiful simplicity of their Worship still more impressive, and we only regret that it should have been so long neglected—The remarks which follow, on the construction of the Grand Organ in St. Andrew's Church, are judicious and just; and we can easily comprehend, by a little attention to the subject, why our keyed instruments are said *never* to be in tune—in fact, their usual construction renders perfection in that respect absolutely impossible.

The New Church of ST. ANDREW was opened on Sunday last, in presence of the Honorable the Vice-President, the Honorable MR. STUART, Member of Council, the Magistrates of Calcutta, and a numerous Congregation of hearers, by the Revd. DR. BRYCE, who delivered a Sermon from 1 Corinth. 1, 21,—'*For after that in the wisdom of God the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe.*'

THE FIRST MADRAS LOTTERY.

The first Madras Lottery of this year commenced on Saturday last—the following large Prizes were drawn.

No. 225 a Prize of 2000 Star Pagodas. No. 2489 a Prize of 1000 Star Pagodas. Nos. 6587 4018 2283 4280 and 6101 Prizes of 500 Star Pagodas each. Nos. 1067 3833 6229 6809 and 1816 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

One of those extraordinary instances of retributive justice with which an omnipotent Providence sooner or later visits the sins of mankind, has lately occurred at this Port—the case we allude to is one in which a Malay sailor, who was concerned in a mutiny and most foul and atrocious murder of the Officers and Crew of a Vessel nearly fourteen years ago, has been lately recognised serving on board His Netherland Majesty's Brig *Prince of Orange*, whilst lying in these Roads. Previous to detailing such particulars of the discovery as at present are proper to be divulged, it may be as well to remind our readers that on the 2d of July, so many years ago as 1804, the Grab Ship, *Endeavour*, Captain LANDON, was cut off on the Coast of Pedier, (N. E. Coast of Sumatra) by one part of the Crew consisting principally of Malays, and melancholy to relate the Captain, Chief and Third Mates of the Vessel, together with the greater part of the Crew not engaged in the mutiny, were murdered. The *Gunner* and a few of the Crew were spared in order to manage the Vessel. The Vessel belonged to a Mr. Jones, of Penang, and only one of the mutineers has been since brought to justice, and he, we believe, was secured soon after the mutiny.

The man now in custody was discovered by Captain ALLEIS, (who was the *Gunner* of the *Endeavour* when she was cut off) of the Brig *Martin*, now in the Roads, who on going on board the *Prince of Orange*, recognised in one of the sidesmen the Prisoner, a very active performer in the mutiny. The man (named ALLY MALAY) immediately on seeing Captain ALEXIS, started and turned his head away, but on being questioned, he acknowledged he was on board the *Endeavour* at the time, and that he had killed six of the Crew—he also said that the mutiny was occasioned by the knowledge possessed by part of the Crew of their being 12,000 dollars on board, but by which it now appears the wretches did not benefit, as the Natives took every thing from them on their reaching the shore, and also compelled them to fly for their lives—ALLY MALAY on this discovery was put in irons by Captain Pearl of the *Prince of Orange*, and we understand the Prisoner since denies all knowledge of the facts above detailed.

The brother of the Captain who was murdered (Mr. Jones is now residing at Malacca.

[*Madras Courier,—March 31.*

English Extracts.

ROGER O'CONNOR—PROSECUTION OF WARING.

This very interesting trial came on on Friday at Green-street, and occupied the attention of the Court from half-past 10 in the morning until half-past 8 in the afternoon. The following are the names of the jury:—

Robert Henry,	S. S. Boursiquot,
A. Fleming,	James Jesson,
Charles Smith,	Martin Keene,
Benjamin Binns,	Samuel Gamble,
Henry Bingham,	Arthur Battersby,
John Stevens.	Thomas Hunt.

Mr. M'NALLY, who was the only counsel for the prosecution, stated the case at some length. He said that the pleasing but serious duty of vindicating the purity and fair fame of a gentleman and a friend, and of bringing an infamous delinquent to public justice, had devolved upon him. He called the prisoner at the bar an infamous delinquent, because he appeared, even by his own confession, a wretch so covered with the most enormous crimes, that every moral and social feeling revolted at the contemplation that such atrocities as he had acknowledged the perpetration of, could be the acts of a being possessing the human form. During the whole course of his (Mr. M'N's) professional experience, he never had occasion, in so important a case as the present, to stand alone against so much forensic talent and knowledge as he had to encounter in this case. His client, a gentleman by birth, education, and fortune, whose life had been outrageously assaulted, had only the weak but zealous advocacy of a single individual, who had outlived all his old friends, and, with almost a broken heart, some of his young ones; while a culprit, covered with turpitude, self-convicted of murder, robbery, and countless crimes of the blackest nature, through the preserving influence of our happy constitution, was protected by a host of professional talent and experience, whose advocacy the first man in the land might felicitate himself on possessing, if such a person were to be brought, by any fatality, to the bar of that Court. So happy was the fortune of the convict present now before the Jury in that respect, that he had secured the aid of three of his Majesty's counsel, who had been regularly licensed to plead against the Crown, in his behalf. And to these he added a gentleman [Mr. Greene] whom Mr. M'Nally would select, above all others, for the defender of his own character or life, were either to be placed in danger. Opposed to this formidable phalanx he stood alone, and he could not but express his gratitude to Mr. O'Connor for the confidence he had placed in him. That confidence afforded also a convincing proof of the conscious purity and impregnability of that gentleman's cause. True, Mr. M'Nally said, he had a formidable array of bar-talent to encounter, but he felt that he had nothing to fear. His client's character and cause, like a lighthouse on a rock, stood immovable to the tremendous but ineffectual assaults of the powerful elements with which it was surrounded; and he felt confident, that the verdict of the jury before him would convince the world that the sublime and heavenly cause of truth and virtue would triumph, even on earth, over the machinations of the depraved and base.

[Here Mr. M'Nally entered into a statement, which, as it would be found in our report below, of the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution, we omit here.]

[redacted]

Thus having informed the Court and Jury of the nature of the evidence that would be produced on this most important trial, he only thought it necessary to observe, that Mr. O'Connor was actuated by no vindictive or resentful feelings towards the wretched prisoner, who was too contemptible and too criminal to excite any such feelings. Mr. O'Connor was above them. Some malicious assertions had been insinuated

[redacted]

do not.

Here it was observed, that it was necessary to inference from the answer, that the witness believed our Saviour was an impostor.

Mr. O'Connor denied the justice of the inference: he said he believed Christ acted up to the doctrines he professed; that he did not believe he was an impostor, but rather the dupe of his own imagination.

Mr. GOOLD then suggested that the witness should be sworn on the Old. Testament.

Judge DALY.—It does not necessarily follow, that because the witness disbelieves the New Testament he must believe in the Old. His Lordship asked the witness, whether he did believe in the Old.

Mr. O'Connor.—Not in the whole of it.

Judge DALY.—Do you believe the account which it gives of the divine dispensation to the Jewish nation?

Mr. O'Connor.—I do not.

[In the cross-examination, Mr. O'C. mentioned that he is engaged in a work on the Bible.]

Mr. GOOLD asked if Mr. O'Connor was not interested in the conviction of the prisoner?

Mr. O'Connor answered, that he had no personal feeling against the poor wretch, whom he regarded merely as the agent of conspirators in an elevated rank of life. The prosecution brought him nothing but trouble and expense.

Mr. GOOLD asked whether he did not desire to punish a man who would have deprived him, if he could have done so, of life and character.

Mr. O'Connor.—I repeat, I have no vindictive feeling towards that unfortunat, wicked, and contemptible creature. My object is public justice—I seek to expose falsehood and vindicate truth, which I would not myself violate for worlds.

Do you not feel, then, that a verdict of conviction, pronounced by that Jury, would be useful in establishing your character?—Mr. O'C. laid his hand upon his breast and replied, "I do not! I expect that the gentlemen in that box will discharge their duty honestly and impartially, but I cannot be affected by their decision. My reputation stands too high—my character rests on too solid a basis, to require any such assistance. I feel that I am above imputation."

Did you not hear Mr. M'Nally state to the Jury, that you prosecuted the prisoner in consequence of insinuations thrown out against your character subsequent to your trial at Trim?—I did; but I instantly observed to the gentleman who sat next me, and who is still in my hearing and presence, and who is a mere stranger to me, "That is all wrong; Mr. M'Nally is mistaken; my character wants no aid; it is too elevated to require any thing of the kind; I proceed solely on public grounds."

(As this cross-examination is curious, we give the chief part of it in a somewhat different shape from another paper, that the matter may be fully before the public.)

Cross-examined by Mr. GOOLD.

Pray, Mr. O'Connor, of what religion are you?—What religion!

Yes, Sir, what religion are you of?—I fancy that will puzzle me.

What! to ask you what religion you are of will puzzle you! Do you give me to understand that that answer is to be recorded?—If you mean what sect I am.

I ask you again, Sir, of what religion are you—do you believe in a Supreme Being?—I believe there is a Supreme Being.

You believe in the existence of a God—then, Sir, of what religion are you? I have asked you that question four times. I am sure it is a plain question.—If you mean sect, I will answer you.

Are you a Deist?—[Here Mr. M'NALLY interfered, on behalf of his client, to stop this line of examination.]

Mr. GOOLD.—I would not, for the world of worlds, submit to interruption in my examination I ask again, Sir, are you a Deist—do you believe in our Saviour Jesus Christ?—I believe, only as an historical fact, that there was such a person.

Do you, or do you not, believe in his divine mission, and that he was the Son of God?—I do not.

My Lord, said Mr. O'Connor, I may be subject to pains and penalties for answering these questions. I have a suit at law, in which the greater part of my property is involved, and these answers may be brought me at a future day.

Judge DALY.—You may safely answer the questions. There are no pains or penalties in these countries for the religious opinions of any man.

Mr. GOOLD—I ask you again, do you believe in the divine mission of our Saviour?—A. I do not; but I will be a pattern to those who do, by telling the truth.

Mr. GOOLD—Then you believe him to be an impostor?—I do not; I believe there was such a person, but that he was the dupe to the enthusiasm of his own imagination.

Will you then swear on the Old Testament?—(Great hesitation.)

Please to answer me, Mr. O'Connor; do you believe that the Old Testament is just and correct?—I do not believe it true except as to historical facts.

Then you do not believe in the divine interference of the Almighty God in favour of the people called the Jews?—I do not.

By a Juror.—Do you believe there is a God?—I believe in a Supreme Power. I am afraid these questions will militate against me hereafter.

Judge DALY.—I have told you there is no cognizance in these Courts, nor no pains nor penalties for a man's religious opinion. I shall now ask you a few questions. There is no doubt but you were tried and acquitted at Trim. How many informations do you think were sworn against you—were there one, two, or three?—There was one sworn against me by Michael Owens, and another by the man at the bar.

Martin M'Keon was the next witness, and he denied all that was alleged respecting himself by Owens and Warren. He stated himself to be a Christian. He was several times in gaol, but was never brought to trial for any offence except a riot, before the prosecution at Trim. He was eleven years in the service of Mr. O'Connor.

Eleanor Birmingham was produced to show that the account given by Owens and Warren concerning the transactions at the gate of Dangan was false. She was roused from her sleep by the gang, and compelled to open the gate for them, but neither Mr. O'Connor nor M'Keon received them or were at all present on the occasion. M'Keon was in the gate-house and asleep. She concealed what she had seen from him until three o'clock on the day following; she did this through terror. M'Keon was angry at her opening the gate; she concealed all that had passed from her master, being afraid of his anger. She distinctly saw the Owenses and Warren among the gang.

With the examination of these persons the case for the prosecution closed.

Mr. BURROWES, on behalf of the prisoner, entered into a long and elaborate defence, in which he animadverted with great severity on what he termed "the suspicious attachment of Mr. O'Connor to such abandoned ruffians as murderes and mail-coach robbers." He called upon the jury to do justice to their own feelings and outraged society, by their acquittal of the prisoner, who, however base and unworthy his character might be, was yet under the protection of the Court.

Joseph Jameson and John Deering, Esqrs., were produced to prove that Mr. O'Connor had given Michael Owens a good character at the well-known trial at the Cavan Assizes. One of these gentlemen was counsel for the prosecution, and the other counsel for the defence on that occasion.

Christopher Gilleobery, who was assistant gaoler at Cavan, in 1814, stated that he saw Mr. O'Connor at Owens' trial, and that he evinced great solicitude for him.

William Allen deposed, that Mr. O'Connor had interested himself for Owens when he was under sentence of death.

Patrick Kiernan, the steward of Mr. Mockler, the Magistrate, stated, that Mr. O'Connor came to him one evening, and asked whether he did not recollect that M'Keon called upon him some time previously for 10l. Witness said he did. That, observed Mr. O'Connor, was on the night of the robbery at Cuppagh-hill, and you must state so for M'Keon's defence. Witness replied, that it was not. You are now, rejoined Mr. O'Connor, turning a traitor to your friend who would spill the last drop of his blood for you. Upon which witness declared that he could say nothing of M'Keon that would not do him more harm than good.

Mr. Thompson, the solicitor to the post-office, was next called, and delivered the same testimony which he had given at the trial at Trim.

Mr. M'NALLY now rose, and addressed the Court in a speech of great length and of considerable ingenuity to evidence, after which

Judge DALY delivered a most minute and luminous charge to the jury. His Lordship occupied upwards of an hour and an half in recapitulating the evidence on both sides; and referring to that of Mr. O'Connor, felt constrained to observe, that from the tendency of the doctrines which he, held O'Connor, his disbelief in Divine Revelation, and in the mission of our Saviour his evidence was, his Lordship would not say, altogether discntitled to credit with the jury, but he would say, it should be received by the jury with diminished credit. In expatiating upon the unchristian doctrines entertained by Mr. O'Connor, his Lordship frequently and involuntarily shook his head: he was evidently oppressed, in common with all in Court, by the painful feelings which an avowal of such doctrines and principles was calculated to excite. Mr. O'Connor was engaged in writing a work upon the Holy Bible!—Alas! such a work, on such a book, from such a pen, was little suited to confer credit on Mr. O'Connor, or produce benefit to the world. His Lordship concluded one of the most excellent and feeling charges ever delivered in a Court of Justice, by stating to the Jury, that credit to the evidence of two witnesses was necessary to sustain a verdict of conviction upon a charge of perjury.

At length the jury retired, and in about 15 minutes returned a verdict of—*Not Guilty.*

The verdict was received by a deal of clapping of hands beating of sticks, and other expessions of applause, which the Judges reprehended as highly indecorous and improper.—The trial occupied ten hours.

The prisoner was defended by Messrs. Burrowes, Parsons, Goold (King's Counsel,) and Mr. Greene. The agent was Mr. Thompson, the solicitor to the Post office. Mr. O'Connor had no Counsel but Mr. M'Nally.

The Court was crowded to suffocation. Lord Castlemaine, Sir George Hill, Bart. M. P. and others, sat on the Bench. Mr. Lees, Secretary of the Post-office, and a numerous attendance of the Magistracy and Gentlemen of the bar, were distributed in seats along the Court.

Mr. O'Connor has served a *latitat* upon John Mockler, Esq., a Magistrate of the county of Meath, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in the course of the proceedings connected with Mr. O'Connor's case. for defamation.

Waring is not discharged, as it was understood that arrangements have been made to send him and the other approver, Owens, out of the country.

[*The Times,—November 6. 1817.*

(See Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
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To this the usual answer of form was given. Mr. Simpson passed into the prison, and an intimation was given to t[redacted] Chaplain that he waited.

Mr. Bamford, the smith, attended knock off the irons which the prison had worn since conviction, and to put those in which they were to die; latter were precisely similar to the f[redacted] mer, save that they had locks on them, means of which they could easily be moved when the last struggle sho[redacted] be over. Formerly it was customary this county, to give the prisoners [redacted] choice of being executed in or out irons, but of late years those execut[redacted] have invariably suffered with their fett[redacted] on, as the wearing of them is supposed accelerate the work of death and to te[redacted] minate their sufferings more speedily th[redacted] would otherwise be the case. The on[redacted] reason for knocking off one set of iron and putting on another, is that which [redacted] have alluded to. Those worn at t[redacted] execution can easily be removed by mea[redacted] of key; the others could not be knock[redacted] off when the men were dead.

When their irons were knocked o[redacted] and a second set put on, they sat down f[redacted] a short time in the cell in which this op[redacted] ration had been performed. They r[redacted] peatedly exclaimed, "Glory to God [redacted] and invoked mercy from on high. T[redacted] executioner and his men were here i[redacted] troduced to pinion them.

To the door of this place the sled[redacted] had previously been brought, it was tur[redacted] ed the flat side upwards, and the hor[redacted] was now attached to it. Brandreth can[redacted] into the yard before the others, a[redacted] immediately seated, or rather tumble[redacted] himself on it, at the same time calling out "you must hold my hand, or I shall fall off." He was held on each hand, and immediately dragged round the yard. As he passed he nodded to the other prisoners in the yard, and said, "God be with all, with me too! He passed from the hurdle in to the passage of the prison, where, in a few moments, he was joined by Turner; who on being asked how he felt himself replied with some vivacity, "Why, I feel better than I could expect; I feel as if I should be happy." Brandreth took Turner by the hand, and they kissed each other.

When they had thus embraced, Brandreth addressed his [redacted] sufferer, while Ludlam was [redacted] the first part of his sentence, that of being drawn on a hurdle—"Well," he said, "we shall now soon be above the sky, where there will be joy and glory for ever & ever in the presence of Jesus Christ," "Yes," Turner replied with enthusiasm, "there will be no sorrow there, all will be joy and felicity." The Chaplain encouraged these hopes, and assisted them with other consoling reflections, till Ludlam was brought to the door of the passage. On entering from the yard he passed Brandreth and Turner, and did not take any part in the conversation just described, and which still continued. Brandreth declared he was quite ready to die, he did not feel any dread of it at all. Ludlam having passed them praying to himself, was met by Mr. Eaton, the gaoler's brother, who he thought had intended to stop him.—He, upon this, said—"I suppose I may take a turn or two here, up and down the passage;" and to this no objection was made; but he had passed but once up, when they were summoned to the scaffold.

They passed along the passage leading towards that part of the prison in which Ludlam and Turner had been latterly confined, and were now placed in a row at the foot of the ladder, by which they were to be conducted to the platform. Here they saw the bench and block, on which the last part of the sentence was to be performed, and had an imperfect view of the machine on which they were first to suffer.

After a momentary pause, Mr. Pickering passed up the ladder with Brandreth, preceded by the executioner and his assistant. Once brought on the scaffold, dispatch is mercy to the criminal.

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[redacted], and grant that I may meet all this great concourse of people in Heaven. Bless the King of this nation, bless the people, bless all the people high and low, rich and poor, bound and free; yea bless all, from the King upon his throne down to the meanest subject in the realm, and may this awful dispensation be made a blessing to thousands and tens of thousands. O Lord, receive my spirit!" The Chaplain asked if he would listen to the prayer which he was proceeding to read to Brandreth, and Turner, but Ludlam seemed not to hear him, and continued to repeat his former prayer. After a few moments, perceiving the Chaplain was reading, he stopped, and joined the others in their responess. When the Minister had ceased to read, the culprits joined with him in repeating the Lord's Prayer; after which the Reverend Gentleman took his leave. The executioners put the caps on the heads of the unhappy men, and pulled them over their faces. Eech of them exclaimed at this moment, "Into thy hands, O God, I commit my spirit." They continued to call on their Creator and Redeemer for mercy; and I. Ludlam was once more giving utterance to the last part of the prayer above inserted, when, at 25 minutes before one, the bolt was drawn, and they were lauched into eternity. Brandreth was scarcely convulsed for a moment; Turner moved but little; Ludlam struggled for several minutes after his two fellow sufferers were motionless.

Notwithstanding the resolution come to, to cut down the bodies so soon as life should be extinct, they were premitted to hang for more than half an hour. It was not quite half past twelve when they came on the seaffold—they were launched into eternity at twenty five minutes before one, and it was some minutes after one before any thing more was done. Two sacks of saw dust had been placed at the back part of the drop. The platform was now raised, and the saw dust strewed in. Befor the drop was again put up, strings had been tied to the legs of the dead men and by these they were lashed up to the bar which runs round the platform. The bench and block were then brought up, as were the two axes, two sharp knives, and a basket to receive the heads. Three coffins, on which were chalked the names of Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, were next lifted out.

The body of Brandreth was then cut down and laid on the bench. The cap was removed from the head, and the neck having been pressed close on the block, at 25 minutes after one the executioner struck the blow. The head was not at once detached from the body, and the blow appeared feebler to the populace than it really was, and a groan of disapprobation and horror was the consequence. The assistance, however with one of the knives instantly completedwhat had not been accomplished by the axe. The head fell in the basket, and the hangman seizing it by the hair, held up the ghastly countenance of the Nottingham Captain to the view of the muititude. He proceeded with it to the left, to the right, and to the front of the scaffold, bearing the trunkless ball in his hand, and exclaiming, at each place, "Behold the head of the traitor Jeremiah Brandreth." The head was then carefully deposited in the coffin, which immediately afterwards received the body. The lid was then placed on it, and the heads of Turner and Ludlam were taken off and exhibited in precisely the same manner. This part of the execution did not occupy more than ten minutes; the whole finished in an hour. When the first head was held up, some of the women in the crowd ran away in alarm and dismay from the dismal spectacle. Some hisses and groans were heard, and these unusal sounds added to the terrors of those who had previously begun to retreat. The panic spread like lightening, and a confused idea that the dragoons were about to charge the populace in consequence of the hisses that had escaped them, caused the immense crowd assembled in front of the prison to retire in all directions in the utmot consternation. The alarm was of course groundless, and we have not heard of any accident.

The bodies were yesterday to be interred at dusk in St. Werburgh's Churchyard. From the scaffold they would be removed till evening to a place at the back of the prison, called the Vagrant House.....

[*The Morning Chronicle*,—*Nov.* 8.

"The Algerine Navy has risen, since last year's defeat, like a Phœnix from its ashes. They have now 11 corsairs, including one frigate of 44 guns, five corvettes from 18 to 24, five swift-sailing brigs, and a schooner. The smaller vessels have been upon a cruise. They were ordered to the Channel to try their fortune; and as they met on their way with a Hamburgh ship and a Russian ditto, they were taken, together with three Spanish ships, which were not provided with the necessary passports. The Hamburgh ship, belonging to Messrs. B. and H. Roosen, a pretty large brig called the Reyherstieg, commanded by Capt. Laurenzen, was declared a good prize as soon as it arrived: the Russian brig Industry, Capt. Schumann, bound from Riga to Curril, with flax and flax seeds, is not arrived yet, which cannot be accounted for, as it was taken off Cape Finisterre on the 31 of July. (It was not known at Algiers that Capt. Schumann had recovered his ship by throwing the pirates into the sea.) This ship will be released, as the Dey does not choose to have a war with Russia. It was taken for a Prussian, in which case it would have shared the fate of the Hamburgher. The surprise of the Algerines at not seeing Capt, Schumann's ship arrive is the greater, because five of the crew came at the same time as the Hamburgh prize, but were released the next day at the interference of the Consul. The Spanish vessels taken have likewise been released.

"The crew of the Hamburgh vessel are prisoners of war. This sounds very fine in the newspapers, but means neither more nor less than that they are treated like slaves, only not wearing chains. They are put along with criminals, must work from day-break to sunset, and receive no food but four small black loaves and water. Had not the foreign Consuls assisted these poor men, they must already have perished of famine and misery; for if the natives can live upon water and bread, Northern inhabitants cannot, wholly stripped of clothes, and in a heat of 32 to 34 degrees of Reaumur. One is tempted to ask what advantage the English expedition last year has procured for the security of trade and for humanity?

"Four corsairs will put to sea in a few days. Their destination is to the north. They will probably have the plague on board. The Danish Consul General, Mr. Von Holstein, in particular, has interested himself in the warmest manner for the unhappy Hamburghers.

"Another letter of the same date fully confirms the above. The Correspondent has also the extract of a letter from Capt. Laurenzen himself (same day) He says, I must also work myself, and am driven out every morning with the slaves, with one slave-driver behind, and one before, and have no liberty to go any where. Such of my people as are well, work on board the ships—I and my pilot, with a sail-maker; five of the people are sick, but not of the plague. On the 7th I had the good fortune to see the English Consul; for the Consuls are all in the hountry, on account of the plague in the city. This week I had, as unlooked-for opportunity to write to the Danish Consul; he immediately answered me, telling me to have a little patience; he sent us some money, with four shirts, and two pair of breeches, for two of the men had none, and promised to do every thing for us when the plague was over, and he could return to the city."

A Dramatic-Poet.—Yesterday, a Maltese Gentleman applied to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house, with the view of obtaining such an introduction to the managers of theatres in this metropolis, as would tend to his engagement, at least ensure him a trial on the stage.

The Lord Mayor observed, that the subject did not come immediately under the authority of the Chief Magistrate. He was, however, happy at all times to assist talents which contributed to the amusement of the public, and would do so in the present case as far as recommendation would go. He begged to know the favourite line of the Gentleman who applied to him.

The Maltese Gentleman replied, through the medium of Mr. Hobler, that a mistake had been made with respect to the nature of his application: he was a writer of plays, not a player; and it was his compositions he wanted to exhibit, not himself.

He had, he said, numbers of dramatic compositions of all kinds, and could translate them into every living language except the English, with which he declared himself wholly unacquainted.

The Lord Mayor said, that this was rather unlucky, there being great difficulty in transferring the spirit of a poet from one language to another. Indeed, so hard a task was it, that what was a subject of melancholy in one language might, by an unfortunate turn of expression, become an excitement to merriment in another.

The Maltese agreed in the question of difficulty, but seemed prepared to meet it, his works being adapted to the stage, whether the people were pleased to laugh or to cry.

The Lord Mayor approved highly of the accomodating genius of the poet, and expressed a hope that he would be an acquisition to one of the great metropolitan theatres. He advised him at once to apply. The public appeared delighted with foreign novelties, perhaps from the deplorable dearth of native genius, which rendered revivals necessary. Managers, he hoped, could not be accused of neglecting works of merit, and adopting trash to give a relish; to which gaudy scenery, dresses, and other modes were resorted to, from their own particular taste.

The Maltese poet admitted that he had pecuniary compensation in view as well as reputation and the amusement of the people.

The Lord Mayor said he had a 500*l.* share in Drurylane Theatre, where he hoped the poet would make his first application, as his Lordship should have no objection to derive as much profit as possible from the concern.

The poet returned thanks. The Lord Mayor offered a letter to one of the directors; but the Maltese, who probably thought there would be a contention for him, set off without it.

SHAMEFUL PRACTICES.

Mr. W. J. Reynolds, ship-broker, of No. 12, Throgmorton-street, appeared at the Mansion-house pursuant to a summons, to answer the complaint of Thomas Watkins, who stated that he had paid the defendant 20*l.* for a passage for himself and family to New York, in the ship Isabella, stated to be bound to that port. Five weeks had elapsed since he paid his passage money, and the ship still remained at anchor in the river.

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Mr. Reynolds admitted all the facts stated by the complainant, but said that he did not receive the money on his own account, but on that of Mr. Guyard, merchant, by whom the ship was freighted. He produced his books, wherein it appeared that he had received from various persons, as passage money in the same ship upwards of 400*l.* and that nearly the whole of that sum had been paid to Mr. Guyard. Mr. Reynolds said he had no share whatever in the money thus received, and he had repeatedly urged Guyard to expedite the sailing of the Isabella, representing to him the deplorable state of many of the passengers.

There were nearly a dozen persons yesterday in attendance, to prefer similar complaints to that made by Watkins. Among others, an Officer in the Army, who had taken his passage and paid 50*l.* for it, more than a month ago. His presence, he stated, was imperatively required in America, to join his regiment; and the consequences of the delay to him might be most serious, perhaps the loss of his commission. He had spoken frequently to Guyard upon the subject, but was always put off with some plausible excuse.

Another person, a Mr. Reddett, said he paid 40*l.* for the passage of himself & wife, under the idea that the ship was to sail more than a month since.

Watkins, the original complainant, said, he had seen many of the Germans who had agreed for their passage in the Isabella, actually begging in the streets. Never in his life, he added, had he witnessed such a string of falsehoods and mean subterfuges as had been resorted to, to account for the vessel not proceeding on her voyage. A short time since Messrs. Reynolds and Guyard came on board, and informed the passengers that the ship would positively sail in 48 hours. The feelings of the passengers may easily be imagined, when the next day a paper appeared struck upon the mast, on which was written an order for those who had not paid their full passage money to do so immediately, or the ship would not sail at all! This was a convincing proof to all on board that the whole was a trick to defraud them of their money, and that Guyard and Co. despairing of being any longer able to amuse them with promises, had adopted the scheme of the written paper, in order to procure the money of those who had not already paid, and then to abandon them altogether.

The Captain of the Isabella deposed to the state of the ship's provisions. There was he said at present plenty of beef and pork, but the stock of biscuit and other dry provisions was completely exhausted. He had also to complain of Mr. Guyard, for out of 967*l.* which he was to receive for freightage, &c. he had only been paid 170*l.* leaving a balance of 797*l.* He knew of no reasonable cause to prevent the ship sailing immediately.

The Lord Mayor said the whole business was evidently a trick from beginning to end, and not unlike that which had so lately come before him. The object of the parties he had no doubt, was to tire out the patience of the passengers, in the hope that they would at length give up the hope of proceeding on the voyage, and the money together. His Lordship added, that Guyard appeared to be the principal actor in the scene, and was therefore the most proper person to answer the numerous complaints.

A Gentleman, on the part of Mr. Guyard, requested that the Lord Mayor would postpone the examination of the cause of complaint for a few days. He assured his Lordship, that arrangements were making with the utmost expedition for the departure of the ship, and that by Monday next every thing would be most satisfactorily regulated.

Mr. Watkins had no objection to the postponement, provided every thing was done as it ought to be done. Monday would determine that.

The Lord Mayor.—I consent to the postponement. I have consulted an eminent solicitor, and find there are grounds for a criminal prosecution in the event of any further continuance of this matter; but a criminal prosecution cannot serve those passengers, and I trust there will be no necessity for it.

Grand Dover Road.

The improvements of the Kent-road are proceeding with as much haste as the magnitude of the undertakings will admit. The greatest part of the cutting of the South side of Shooter's-hill is already done, and the earth from the excavation is well disposed in the hollow, so that the rise is now very gentle, and creates a considerable saving of time and fatigue in travelling.

The labour at Boughton-hill, near Canterbury, is a work of much greater extent. The object there is to raise an entire new road at the side of the old one, from the town of Boughton to the South side of the hill, for which purpose the cutting has been carried to a great depth from the summit, and the earth deposited with several layers of faggots, at the lower part of the hill, so as to render the road a level from the point where the rise on that side was very severe. By this means the old road will be abandoned, and travellers will find their journey considerably accelerated by passing this level, instead of the grea tdeclivity of the Northern side of the hill. The soil which has been turned up is of a loamy soft nature, and requires much hard and stony materials to be mixed with it to render it any wise practicable for a solid road. The great number of men both these works have employed, affords an additional utility in the undertaking, and much praise is due to the plan and the conduct of it on that as well as other accounts.

Bexley Heath, which was formerly a dangerous wildness, is now become a village. Several handsome houses and shops have been very lately erected, which have given an air of cheerfulness to the neighbourhood, and rendered the communication between Welwin and Crayford, Dartford, &c. more easy and agreeable.

EXTRAORDINARY LEGISLATION.

The passion for legislation is certainly carried to a greater degree in Sweden, than in any country under the sun; except, perhaps, China. The Crown Prince has, it appears, derived from his ancestors in Gascony a rooted antipathy to dogs; and the following is a literal translation of a Royal Edict, which has been lately promulgated at Stockholm:—

"We, Charles, &c, do hereby make known and command, &c. &c.

"1. All proprietors of dogs are to enter their names, and those of their dogs, in a book to be kept for that purpose, at the General Office of Police, distinguishing the age, sex, size, colour, customs, and propensities of each dog, in columns opposite to their names.

"2. All dogs are henceforward to wear muzzles of leather, secured by four straps to a collar of the same material, which is to be worn round the neck; and they are never to appear in the streets or public walks, without this apparatus, on pain of death.

"3. Whereas certain ill-disposed persons, for the purpose of discrediting the honourable uniform worn by persons in the service of our Court, have caused the muzzles and collars of their dogs to be adorned with embroidery of the same pattern as that which belongs to the said uniform; all decorations of this nature are strictly prohibited, under a penalty of eight skillings banco money, to be paid into the Chancery of Foreign Affairs.

"4. The only distinction which is to be permitted is, that the muzzles and collars of dogs belonging to persons having the title of *Excellency*, may be of blue or red leather; those of dogs belonging to the inferior classes are to be blank, or common tanned leather.

"5. Large sums of money having been sent out of these kingdoms for the purchase of dogs in foreign countries which have produced a sensible effect upon the course of exchange, it is hereby ordered, that every [redacted] be a not l Swe

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energy, to resist the influence of despair, followed the remains of Mrs. Cavendish to that which he supposed was to be her last earthly mansion, namely, to a vault situate in a churchyard between Neasdon and Harrow, in which the remains of her father, Mr. Faulkner, had previously been deposited, on Friday fortnight. It was the wish of the Hon'ble Mr. Cavendish to have placed his unfortunate lady in the family cemetery of his ancestors in Derbyshire; but this desire on his part was abandoned, in consequence of her own request shortly previous to her death. It appears, that about a month antecedent to her confinement, she had expressed a wish to visit the tomb of her father, to whom she was tenderly attached. Her husband, alive to the consequences which were to be apprehended from the melancholy recollections which such a visit must create, attempted to dissuade her from her purpose, but in vain; and at last accompanied her to the spot, where she no sooner arrived than she fainted in his arms. He immediately removed her from the painful scene, and they returned to town. After this occurrence it was, as if foreboding her own approaching fate, she entreated her husband, that whenever she died her body might be laid beside that of her parent, and exacted from him a promise to that effect.

The church-yard of Kinsbury stands upon a hill. It is completely insulated. There are not more than two or three farm houses in the neighbourhood. The nearest populous village is Neasdon, and that is at least half a mile distant. The church itself is constructed with all the rudeness of ancient times, being built upwards of three centuries; and although scarce seven miles from London, there has not been the slightest encroachment on its former state of architecture. save what necessary repairs demanded. It is a very singular specimen of the simple taste of our forefathers, and is well worth the inspection of the curious. In this sequestered spot the family vault of Mr. Faulkner is situated; it stands some distance from the church, and is only distinguished by two plain flat slabs surrounded by an iron railing. The entrance to the vault is without the railling, and covered with the green sward.

On the interment of the Hon. Mrs. H. Cavendish, the turf was of course removed, the vault opened, and her coffin (which enclosed two others, one of lead and an inner case) covered with rich crimson velvet, and adorned with profusion of gilt nails, and a gilt plate on which was inscribed her name, and the date of her death, was placed beside that of her father's. During this ceremony, the afflicted husband and the members of the families of each were present

The Rev. Mr. Woodward, of Kilburn, was the officiating clergymen on the occasion.

After the departure of the mourful cavalcade, it was intimated to the gentleman who conducted the funeral, that only two nights previously the body of a lady who had died after a lingering ess, had been torn from her grave and had n carried off—the miscreants by whom the bery had been committed having left the e open, and the empty coffin exposed to lic view. It was also added that similar atpts had been made to obtain other bodies; therefore, it was hinted that it would be pru- to place some persons to prevent such trocious violation of the tomb of Mrs. Caven- . The suggestion was attended to, and men were employed to sit up at night to ch the church-yard—a stable not far distant g assigned them as a sort of guard-house, was most fortunate that this precaution was pted, for on the Saturday night the guards e alarmed by the approach of a carriage, ch drove up to the church yard wicket, having come through a lane which terminated at church, and through which there was no roughfare. Three or four men alighted, and re opening the carriage door, when the watchn gave an alarm, and obtaining assistance m the nearest farm-house, advanced to the ty, and demanded the object of their visit. Jew who was within the vehicle, said "that ntlemen had a right to ride where they liked," d desired they might not be interupted; while other declared that they had lost their way. is story, however was not credited and, they re conducted, carriage and all, to Neasdon, ere they were searched. but nothing was nd to afford a ground for their detention. ey were in consequence suffered to depart. the next morning, however, on a common over ich they had passed in their way to Neasn, a sack, a pickaxe, a shovel, a turnscrew, a ping chisel were found, which at once proved e object of the expedition on which the coach d its attendants were embarked. The articles question had no doubt been thrown away avoid suspicion.

The watchmen now became more vigilant, and in consequence a report was circulated, that the Hon. Mrs. Cavendish had been buried in a silver coffin, with all her jewels. Whether this report, ridiculous as it was, had any effect in attracting other marauders, we know not; but certain it is that persons of suspicious appearan'e were subsequently seen about the churchyard, and at last the apprehensions that were entertained of the disinterment of the remains of the unfortunate lady reached the ears of her husband, who, almost distracted at the thought, sent two of his own faithful servants as an additional guard, to prevent so foul a purpose. These men, assisted by the persons previously employed, remained on duty till Friday morning last, when the Hon. Mr. Cavendish, unable to endure the bare [redacted]ction of the possibility of his care being fr[redacted]d, determined, however repugnant to [redacted] of the deceased when living, to have her coffin removed to the vault of his ancestors in Derbyshire, conceiving that under the circumstances he was fully justified in taking such a course. Accordingly, on Friday morning a hearse drawn by four horses, and a mourning coach also drawn by four horses, proceeded to Kinsbury Church-yard. The Honourable Mr. Cavendish and his brother soon afterwards arrived in a travelling post carriage with four horses and postillions; and were subsequently joined by Lord Walpole, one or two other friends, and the Rev. Mr. Woodward. Having all assembled in the Church, it was resolved to commence the work of exhumation. Several labourers were procured, the vault of Mr. Faulkner was opened, and the coffin of the Honourable Mrs. Cavendish was brought forth, unsullied. It was carried into the church and placed on tressels, where for a time it was exposed to the gaze of the husband, whose anguish on this melancholy occasion, the sources of his grief being as it were opened afresh, may be more easily conceived than described. At length he was torn reluctantly from the scene of his misery—the coffin was placed in the hearse, and was drawn off towards the north road.

The Honourable Mr. Cavandish and his brother returned to town, and commenced their route to Derbyshire, there to be present at the second interment of a lady, who was not less admired in public than she was loved in private life.

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